

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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Subscribers, whose papers were discontinued when the mail facilities were cut off in Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, can obtain them now by giving us notice where they received them and where they now wish them forwarded for the time paid for.

General Tuttle wrote to Secretary Stanton, some time ago, wishing to know what to do with the contraband women and children sent to Cairo. He stated that some people wished to employ them, and desired to know if he could transport them at public expense. The Secretary authorized him to hand them over to committees who would find them employment, and agreed to furnish transportation at the public expense. It is well known that this is a breach of the Constitution and laws of the State of Illinois, upon a subject over which the State is supreme. The Secretary presumes, however, to trample the Constitution and laws of the State under foot. The Mayor of Chicago protested, the Common Council sustained him, and therein is a difficulty. The Secretary, it is announced, will send no more contrabands to Illinois.

There is a power yet that the war power is afraid of. An election is coming in Illinois, and this thrusting of the negro upon the State, in spite of her authority over the subject, may cost some of the brethren the offices they hold or desire to hold. Hence no more daries for the present. After the elections are over, the way will be open to carry out the project.

There are States to which contrabands could be sent without any conflict with State laws, and those States should be selected. New England is deeply interested in contrabands, and Northeast Ohio. Let those States, and eligible localities in other States that desire a political equality with the negro, be set apart for the residence of these contrabands.

This might be hard on the negro; for these people, who will rob the master of the negro, will rob the negro of his wages as well.

It is the intention of the rebels, provided they succeed, to repudiate all their debts. The paper promises to pay which have been so lavishly scattered along their march are to be at their real value just so much waste paper. The determination to follow up this policy is frankly avowed by many of its leading men as the only policy by which they can be able to turn their machine. It is as cool as it is dishonest, and quite in character. The Government born of unnatural rebellion is to inaugurate itself before the whole world by an act of wholesale dishonesty. It is of no consequence, say the leaders, as the debt is due to their own people. Now, this is as novel a reason as any offered for their rebellion. We have always heard that it is the object of a Government to protect the rights and interests of the people; but as the rebel Government was established contrary to the wishes of its people, it is quite natural for them to attempt to sustain it by plundering instead of protecting.

This accounts for their extreme liberality in this State. What is the necessity of violently taking goods when a promise to pay can be given in exchange for it, which it is not the intention of the givers to redeem? If provender is wanting, one of these rags can be given for a quid pro quo. The crime, instead of being highway robbery, becomes swindling. In order, however, to make it effectual, force is necessary, and Gen. Bragg coolly announces that the Confed. scrip is to be taken at par, otherwise the one refusing it will be punished by the military.

Our State, in the infested districts, will be flooded with this abominable trash. For of course it is to the interest of the rebel financiers to issue as much of it in Kentucky as possible. Private soldiers in the rebel ranks have by handbills and distribute with amazing liberality. It is the first time in history, we believe, when an order was issued forcing an invaded country to receive the currency of the invader. Dumourier, in his Belgic invasion, refused to do so, although his troops were suffering for supplies; but then Dumourier was an avowed invader, and had more consideration for the Belgians than the rebels have for the State which they pretend to have come to protect.

We wait to know the issue. There is or ought to be a battle at or near Camp Dick Robinson. Rumors come to us of such a battle, mixed with rumors of the retreat of the rebels. That Bragg will try to escape, we do not doubt. His men don't wish to fight. They are generally opposed to the raid which has sacrificed Kentucky, and condemn their leaders for leading them into an unnecessary and dangerous position. They are mostly from Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, and wish to get home. They reason that they would have been better to fall back and protect their homes than to involve themselves in a trap.

We have never doubted that Buell would catch them. We have never doubted that the terrible losses they met in this State in their first raid would be a lesson to them, and the terrible loss of life they have met with since has proved that Kentucky can't be conquered.

Although it may cost our best and bravest men, although the blood of Kentucky and the Northwest may flow like water, yet the State must and shall be free, and the Fifteenth Kentucky is but a beginning of the war of Kentuckians.

The radical theory now is, that the South can never be brought to terms without the aid of the negro. The rebellion cannot otherwise be put down. Does not this discourage enlistments, and ought not the preachers of this doctrine to be punished by a military commission?

The support of the negro women and children about this time, at the expense of the United States Government, is a great relief to Dixie. The labor of such contrabands is of little profit now, when cotton is not raised, and their support a serious burden.

Lieut.-Col. George P. Jouett, of the Fifteenth Kentucky Volunteers. In the 49th year of his age, amidst the clang and clash of victorious arms, surrounded by his adoring soldiers, fell the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel, George P. Jouett, on the hard-fought field of Perryville. Many hearts have saddened, many spirits drooped, that such a man has been snatched away, a sacrifice to the inexorable God of Battles.

A wail of sorrow goes up to Heaven. A stricken family aches for the loss of one, to them, by far, more dear than all the earth beside.

There were, in Colonel Jouett's composition, some of the most beautiful qualities that ever blessed a son or brother.

He was a son of Kentucky's famous artist, Matt. Jouett, and partook largely of his father's genius. With the responsibilities of a large family upon him from the age of fourteen, at which time his father died, he formed, in early youth, a noble character, that grew braver as he advanced in years. Generous, brave and accomplished, with a heart as tender to affliction as a woman's, he goes to his long, long home, universally regretted. A man that never offered an insult—he never permitted one to go unpunished.

A wonderfully just man, he seemed as fully impressed with the beauties of the golden rule as any we ever met. Justice in everything was his leading characteristic. He was a nobleman that truly lived for family and friends, and fearlessly died for our country's glory.

Chivalric and zealous he went down upon the bloody ground, stricken in body but firm in devotion to the flag that his father and his father's father fought to maintain—a sad but glorious death.

With the iron nerve of a true Kentuckian, the fervent devotion of a patriotic heart, the studied skill of a heroic soldier, the towering spirit of a true American, he has yielded up his great soul to the God that gave it.

With a breast overflowing with true charity and a temperament that despised treason, Col. Jouett stands forth as one of the brightest characters of this terrible war. On him a distressed nation could never call in vain. He sprang to the side of his country. Living, a generous, just man, he died a brilliant, courageous soldier. Face to the foe, he fought his fight, with as true men as ever marched to meet the enemies of the Republic.

His soul in a cloud of glory—his noble death is not a subject for complaint. "Sound, sound the clarion, fill the air! To all the sensual world proclaim! O'er the crowded hour of glorious life Is worth an age without a name!"

Thus, in the vigor of majestic manhood, has been cut down as true a son as Kentucky ever knew. The friend of the afflicted, the prop and stay of an aged and devoted mother, has gone forever.

The rebels, as usual, are reported to have removed their last ditch. Camp Dick Robinson is no longer a suitable place. That ditch is a sort of Will-o'-the-Wisp. It has flattered around considerably, now here, now there; but never remaining long in one place for anyone to die in it, even if a laudable ambition to do so burned in their breasts. Put your finger on it and it goes like the Irishman's tale. What new locality it is to be transferred to we can't say, but hope, as the rebels have always failed in their attempts to appoint a place, that Buell will himself take the matter in hand, and make the proper selection. Notwithstanding the havoc and destruction which they have made in the State, we are willing and anxious to give up a field of sufficient size for their ditch. We are willing, if no other way will satisfy them, to lay them long one in it to the last man. Kentucky is as good a place for the ditch as any, and we don't want them to leave their diggins.

The Republicans, Abolitionists, &c., are called Union men by telegraph. According to Republican papers, Democrats are Disunionists. There appears to be a host of them in the free States. A good deal of effort is made by telegraph not to tell the whole truth as it is; but it will come out after a while. Would it not be as well, now, to drop that party lie—that Democrats are traitors?

The Cincinnati Gazette says the rebels threatened secession if Douglas had been elected President; so they did; but they would have been sick of it before this time.

A FAMILY POISONED.—On Sunday morning Mr. Wm. Wasson, one of the oldest citizens of Covington, and his wife, were poisoned by some food in human shape placed arsenic in the milk used by them for breakfast. The milk-pitcher was placed in the kitchen on Saturday night, and on Sunday morning, when Mrs. Wasson went to look after it, she observed that the window of the kitchen was up, and that the furniture in the room was knocked about in a manner to indicate that some one had been in it during the night. They both recovered after a judicious use of antidotes.

By the surrender of Chambersburg, it is probable that a number of officers who were wounded in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam have been made prisoners, as they had been removed to Chambersburg from Hagerstown. Among them is Lieutenant Chas. E. Tucker, of the First Kentucky Regiment, a native of Washington, who was severely wounded in the battle of Antietam.

LIST OF NOTORIOUS REBELS AT FRANKFORT LAST WEEK.—Brigadier-Generals Abe Buford, Wm. Preston, Humphrey Marshall, —Scott, —Reynolds, W. G. M. Davis, J. S. Scott, T. J. Churchill; Major-Generals, E. Kirby Smith, S. B. Buckner, P. R. Colburn, C. L. Stevenson; General Braxton Bragg, Governor Richard Hawes, Secretary of State R. W. Wooley, Assistant Secretary of State Sonny Payne.

THE HORSE "ETHEL ALLEN" INJURED.—The celebrated horse Ethel Allen, recently fought at the cars near Niagara and started off with a sulky attached to him. The sulky was smashed against the cars, and the horse ran on to the bridge across Spring avenue, which not being planked, he fell through the stringers, bruising himself badly.

A private letter from Washington states that Gen. Sigel is actually being worried to death by "professional annoyance."

Brilliant Victory in Tennessee.

The Nashville Union gives full particulars of a brilliant affair by Gen. Negley, at Lavergne, from which we condense the following:

General Negley ordered General Palmer to move with his command, and instructed Col. Miller to co-operate in the movement. The whole force moved promptly at 9 o'clock on the night of Monday 6th, consisting of the Twenty-first Illinois, Colonel Miles; First section of the First Kentucky Battery, Lieut. Nell; part of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Capt. May; two sections of Capt. Hotelling's Illinois Battery, Colonel Stokes; First Middle Tennessee Cavalry—Palmer's force keeping straight on the Murfreesboro road, while Miller, commanding four regiments of infantry, took a section left of the railroad. Palmer arrived at Lavergne at half past three o'clock on Tuesday morning. Miller did not arrive in front of the enemy until the battle had begun, when he was fighting. Before the enemy, Palmer took prisoners some men who were on picket duty at Lavergne, and sent them to Nashville.

The enemy, under General S. R. Anderson, opened upon Palmer, and attempted to flank him by moving the 32d Alabama on his right. The enemy with one gun opened upon us, but Hotelling's battery, a short distance off, returned fire from sections. The second shot from our artillery went through the enemy's powder magazine, which immediately blew up, causing complete destruction of the whole work and everything within respectable distance around it. About this time the Alabama regiment, above referred to, made a hostile movement upon Palmer's flank, but Miller's force, consisting of the 18th Ohio, Lieut. Colonel Given, 20th, Lieut. Colonel Niebling, 78th Pennsylvania, Col. Serwill, 14th Michigan, Col. St. Clair, arrived through a corn field, and rattled away, throwing his force across the front and on the Murfreesboro Road on the right. The 78th Pennsylvania halted on the right, the retreating enemy when he attempted to pass his line to the left.

Serwill threw his regiment rapidly by the left flank, completely in front of the enemy. During this time, the artillery was playing upon them with telling effect. The cavalry dashed against the line of the Seventy-eighth, but was met by a succession of volleys of musketry. The Thirty-second Alabama quickly threw down their arms, and the cavalry steered a white flag, but the Captain of the artillery, not seeing it, kept firing.

The cavalry then fled in great confusion into the woods. Meantime the Eighteenth Ohio had arrived nearly at the place where the enemy's line made the first stand, and by order of Miller deployed the skirmishers to sweep the woods recently occupied by the Alabama regiment. The men swept the woods clear back by the camp, and took numerous prisoners, among them Colonel Maury. After learning Palmer's intention, the enemy, in great confusion, withdrew the Eighteenth Ohio.

Firing in corn-fields in front of the battery had, by this time, become scattering and irregular, and soon ceased. The Fourteenth Michigan and Twenty-first Ohio had each taken an and several hundred prisoners. Negley, at an early hour on Tuesday morning, deeming it expedient to risk no sacrifice of troops, sent out reinforcements from Nashville, consisting of the Twenty-second Illinois, Tenth and Eleventh Michigan, and a battery—Negley taking immediate command.

Reinforcements proceeded to within a mile of the Insane Asylum, when met by Stokes and his regiment. The first remark made by the General to the reinforcements was, "We've got 'em." "Well," said the General, "what have you got?" "By George," replied Stokes, "we've got 'em"—two Colonels, several other commissioned officers, and nearly three hundred men—all arms, small arms, and all the necessities we could carry off. Filing our own and all the enemy's weapons and every species of car we could press."

The rebels had one gun, which was captured. We also took from the enemy four hundred small arms, a regimental coat of arms, fifty-six loads of flour, several hundred weight of bacon, four kegs of salt, and a number of horses. Our loss, as far as ascertained, four killed, and seven wounded. The rebels lost, killed, thirty-eight wounded; number of prisoners three hundred; three Colonels, several Captains and Lieutenants, Ordnance officers, and a squad of Sergeants and Corporals. Many of the prisoners state that they were sick of the war and quite willing to quit fighting and return home.

The rebel force, under the command of Gen. Sam'l Anderson, and that individual inflicting his men that re-enforcements were necessary, and started towards Murfreesboro for them, and has not been heard of since. The cavalry were respectively under John T. Morgan, Biffel and McKinstry.

MORE COTTON BURNING.—We learn that the guerrillas beyond Raleigh are again actively engaged in their several ventures, burning all the cotton they can lay their hands upon. We heard yesterday of a hard case of this sort. A poor planter was actually in need of the necessities of life; he got a neighbor to burn a hundred pounds for him, weighing five hundred pounds, intending to bring it to Memphis in order to purchase the supplies he so much needed. He started on Thursday, and when some distance from home, the guerrillas came upon him and burnt his cotton. He was a poor man's prospect of relieving his family. A government which destroys, but will not protect the property of the subject? Let the people ponder this question.—Memphis Bulletin, 11th.

PATRIOTIC CHILDREN.—The children connected with the Bible Christian Sunday school, North Third street, above Girard avenue, desirous of serving their country, and of mitigating at some extent the suffering which our patriotic soldiers are called upon to endure, put their savings together, made collections, and held a fair, last week, which realized about two hundred and fifty dollars, and which they donated to the "Union" and the "Cooper Shop" Volunteer Refreshment Saloons, and the balance in small sums to other hospitals. A committee of the scholars, accompanied by their parents, visited at three o'clock yesterday a large portion of their distributions yesterday.—Philadelphia Press.

COLONEL BRADFORD.—All Northern Kentucky will rejoice to learn that the brave Colonel Bradford and his men have been paroled and have returned to their homes. The fight at Augusta was one of the most daring of the war, and military men accord to Colonel Bradford the highest praise for the manner in which he conducted the engagement. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in effecting an exchange for Colonel Bradford and Lieut. Col. Harris, so that they may go on in recruiting their regiment. It is due to them, and the good of the cause imperatively demands it, that the authorities see to the matter without delay.—Mayville Eagle.

Thomas Jones, living in or near Booneville, in the employ of McCarty & Co., of the same place, having a drove of horses and mules in his charge in St. Louis, was on Monday last kicked in the abdomen by a mule, doing him internal injury causing his death the same day.

A HIR.—What sort of pain is produced by a Mink? I was asked by the Dr. by a Mink student, looking up from an account of the battle of Antietam. "Well," I replied by one of Berdan's riflemen, "replied X," I should say it would produce a sort of sharp-shooting pain!"—Vanity Fair.

"Oh! Vanity of Vanities!"

The Horrible Persecution of Union Men in Kentucky.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE CASE OF A KENTUCKY SENATOR.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.

L. W. Hall, Revenue, Portage county, Ohio. Dear Sir: In great distress of mind, I will attempt to recount to you the misfortunes and troubles I have recently had to encounter in Kentucky. I am now a refugee. The torch of the incendiary rebel has been put to my mills, my store, and my dwelling. All is consumed; the labor of twenty years destroyed.

On last Wednesday night the rebel cavalry of John H. Morgan, to the number of eight hundred, encamped within two miles of my place. Through the whole night they were momentarily expected to come upon us. Every person left the road and hid in the woods. I could not do so; my wife was near her confinement, and my anxiety for her kept me near my dwelling, but to allay her fears for my safety I had to appear to be absent. Nothing occurred during the night.

As the morning dawned I went further from my house, and took a view of the premises and the roads leading to them. I could see no rebels, and I determined to see my wife, let the consequences be what they might. As I was near my door eight rebels suddenly appeared before me, with their guns presented to my breast, and took me prisoner. Soon the whole rebel band was upon me. Morgan cursed the men for taking me prisoner, saying that he had ordered them to shoot me down upon sight. He then opened my store door, and told his men to rifle it of everything they desired, and then set fire to it. I implored him not to do so, as it was so near my dwelling that it would be a great nuisance to me. I asked nothing, but begged of him, in common humanity, not to destroy my wife and little children. He answered, with a fiendish oath, that he intended to burn everything I had—he would put fire to my house and burn my wife and children up in it—he would wipe out the whole Abolition concern. This threat was applauded by many of his men, who said they were in for killing men, women and children, and then they set fire to my house, without a saddle, and conducted to the front of their column, and orders were given to shoot me down as I fled upon my bushwhackers, as they styled them. I assured them that they would be fired upon if they kept me alive, and I believed they had. When they saw the conflagration of their homes, they would waylay and fire upon them, even if their number was ten times greater. After firing my property, he (Morgan) rode past me and said that he was not yet satisfied with my loyalty to your Abolition Government, pretty expensive, don't you?

Before we reached the woods the Captain of the men that took me prisoner removed me from my position in front, and placed me in his company, near the road. Immediately upon entering the woods they were fired upon. I was surprised I was not shot. Morgan rode past and demanded the reason. I was not shot, as he ordered. They said they had not heard the order. He told them that he was not yet satisfied with my loyalty to your Abolition Government, pretty expensive, don't you?

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The Battle at Corinth.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNT.

[From the Grenada Appeal, Oct. 7th.]

Our command was startled yesterday evening and laid by reports, according to which we had been routed and pretty badly cut to pieces at Corinth. The difficulty of obtaining any authentic information, but added to the unwelcome conviction of the fact. Enough is known, however, to convince us that our army has been very seriously damaged.

We this morning received the following note from our Col. Dill, who is at Holly Springs, which will throw some light upon the painful subject.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Oct. 6.

General Pillow's orderly arrived here at half-past twelve o'clock, having left Corinth last Saturday morning at eight o'clock. He says we had taken the enemy's entire works, and were within one fourth of a mile of Corinth on Friday night. The enemy attacked us at four o'clock Saturday morning. Before he left, Price sent a courier to Van Dorn, stating that the enemy was evacuating Corinth, when Price was ordered to cut off the retreat of the enemy towards Pittsburg Landing.

Lovell commanded on the right, Price on the left, and Van Dorn in the center. He states that on Sunday morning, four thousand of the enemy's reinforcements were at a bridge across the Hatchee, twenty miles this side of Corinth, and that two regiments of our cavalry and one battery were disputing their passage. When he left the bridge the enemy was retreating in this direction.

We took about five hundred prisoners and eight pieces of artillery in Friday's fight. Our loss is estimated at three thousand. It is believed that we have successfully resisted the attempt of the enemy to re-enforce their position, and that the enemy has been driven through Brainerd's Gap.

Last night we received the following dispatch by telegraph: "The accounts of the battle at Corinth on Saturday last are conflicting and confused. After taking the works by assault, our army had to abandon them, for the present at least, and has fallen back. We intend to try it again soon. No account of the loss on either side has been received."

In addition to this, the news, seemingly well authenticated, was on the streets last night, that Price had been cut to pieces, losing an entire brigade, and that the Ohio Cavalry to the neighborhood of Warrenton and Thoroughfare Gap. They saw no enemy.

The following is just received from Frederick, dated seven p. m. Frederick is again thrown into excitement by the report of an expected attack. Many look upon it as a rumor got up by the Secessionists here.

From the testimony already offered by the prosecution before the court of inquiry in the case of Gen. Martin, the charges appear to be very unjust, and rest wholly upon an expression used by Gen. Martin after the fight at Malvern Hill, that he would rather see the fate of his wounded men upon the field than abandon them disgracefully.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14. Eighteen wards give Mayor Henry, the Union candidate, 4,681 majority. The Democratic majority in Schuylkill county will exceed 1,500 majority. Campbell, Representative for Congress, is defeated, as Lebanon will give but 700 or 800.

Brownell (Union) is elected to Congress in the Seventh District over General McCall. Biddle (Democrat) is defeated in the Second District.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14. The Grenada Appeal of the 9th, says that the rebels' army number 30,000. A regiment of Indians from North Carolina, is now stationed at Cumberland Gap, garrisoning that point and fighting Union bushwhackers. Ex-Commissioner Manly has gone to Europe in a semi-official capacity.

A rebel General, writing to the Memphis Appeal, says the crisis is upon Mississippi, and urges the State authorities not to rely longer upon the Confederate Government for protection, but throw into the field their whole available force. The defeat of Buell by Bragg is a contingency that cannot be relied on.

Intimate friends of General Halleck in St. Louis expect him to return to the West in a short time.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14. In the First District, Samuel Randall, Democrat, is elected by 1500 or 1600 majority; Second District, Chas. O'Neil, Union; Third District, Leonard Myers, Union; Fourth District, Wm. D. Kelly, Union, probably.

Stiles is elected to Congress in the Sixth District. Philip Johnson, Democrat, is re-elected in the Eleventh District. The full returns are: Elias, Democrat, for Congress, over Myers, by 49 majority. Franklin county gives 250 Union majority. Fulton county gives 250 Democratic majority.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 14. In the Fifteenth Congressional District, Bailey, Union, carries Cumberland by 1,500 certain, perhaps more. In the Fourteenth Congressional District, Patterson, Republican, will probably carry Dauphin county by 600 or 800 majority. In the Ninth Congressional District, Stevens, Republican, carries Lancaster by nearly 4,000. The Union ticket gains over 100 in this city. A great Union victory throughout the State has probably been gained.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14. Later dispatches indicate the election of Jack Moorehead (Republican) to Congress, in the Twenty-second District. Reading goes for Joell B. Warner for Congress. In the Eighth District returns indicate the election of Messrs. Russell and Thayer (Union). The Republicans claim a gain of four members of the Legislature in this city.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 15. In the First District Pendleton (Dem.) is re-elected. In the Second District the Democrats claim Long's election by about 800 majority. In the Third District Schenck (Union) has about 800 majority over Vallandigham. In the Seventh District Cox is probably re-elected by a small majority. Hamilton county gives the Democratic ticket about 1,500 majority—a gain of 3,000.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 14. [Special to the Philadelphia Press.] There is glorious news from all parts of the State. Blair, Bailey and McPherson are elected by a heavy majority. General McCall is shelved. It is thought here we will carry the State by 50,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 14. The Newark city charter election has resulted in a Democratic triumph. The Democrats carry nearly all the wards and retain a majority in the Council.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 15. The Democratic majority here is 3,000. A factory with 12,000 knapsacks was nearly ready for delivery was destroyed by fire last night.

CARLEISLE, PA., Oct. 14. Bailey (Union) for Congress has a majority in Cumberland county estimated at 2,500.

The Democratic ticket will have about 500 majority in the county.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, Oct. 14. Indications are that Hiram Price, Republican, is elected to Congress from this District.

READING, PA., Oct. 14. The whole Democratic ticket is elected by about 4,000 majority in Berks county.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's Evening News.

Democratic Triumphs in New Jersey, Iowa, Ohio, and Parts of Pennsylvania.

Great Gains in Hamilton Co., O.

Skirmishing by Sigel's Division.

[Special to the Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.

There has been no fighting in Kentucky since the battle of the 9th. All reports of subsequent battles are untrue. Government is in frequent communication with Gen. Buell, but he has made no mention of the death of Bragg and Cheatham; nor is it regarded as probable, in view of the positions of the opposing armies and the maneuvers which are making and the enemy is apparently attempting to make, that there will be any fighting on a large scale for some days to come.

A correspondent with Sigel sends us the following, dated Fairfax Courthouse, Oct. 14: Gen. Sigel, who left Centerville on Sunday, to make a reconnaissance in force, returned this morning from his expedition. He proceeded on far as Allentown, without meeting any of the enemy. Beyond that place he was met and attacked by several large bodies of cavalry. The enemy were driven back at every point, though no serious fighting took place.

Gen. Sigel's force visited Staunton and Middleburg, and went within a few miles of Paris and near Leesburg, making, in all, a ride of some 80 miles in 24 hours. They met White's cavalry, the Loudon cavalry, the Sixth Virginia and a portion of Stuart's at various points on the route. Eighty to ninety prisoners were taken and paroled at Middleburg. Twenty-five were captured at other places, and a portion of them paroled. Indications of a large camp were seen near Goose creek, toward the Potomac, which has probably been occupied by the cavalry that made the Pennsylvania raid.

Scouts to-day bring information of the concentration of a large force of the enemy, estimated at 10,000, in that neighborhood. [Special to the Times.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. A reconnaissance was made by Captain Barnett with a small force of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry to the neighborhood of Warrenton and Thoroughfare Gap. They saw no enemy.

The following is just received from Frederick, dated seven p. m. Frederick is again thrown into excitement by the report of an expected attack. Many look upon it as a rumor got up by the Secessionists here.

From the testimony already offered by the prosecution before the court of inquiry in the case of Gen. Martin, the charges appear to be very unjust, and rest wholly upon an expression used by Gen. Martin after the fight at Malvern Hill, that he would rather see the fate of his wounded men upon the field than abandon them disgracefully.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14. Eighteen wards give Mayor Henry, the Union candidate, 4,681 majority. The Democratic majority in Schuylkill county will exceed 1,500 majority. Campbell, Representative for Congress, is defeated, as Lebanon will give but 700 or 800.

Brownell (Union) is elected to Congress in the Seventh District over General McCall. Biddle (Democrat) is defeated in the Second District.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14. The Grenada Appeal of the 9th, says that the rebels' army number 30,000. A regiment of Indians from North Carolina, is now stationed at Cumberland Gap, garrisoning that point and fighting Union bushwhackers. Ex-Commissioner Manly has gone to Europe in a semi-official capacity.

A rebel General, writing to the Memphis Appeal, says the crisis is upon Mississippi, and urges the State authorities not to rely longer upon the Confederate Government for protection, but throw into the field their whole available force. The defeat of Buell by Bragg is a contingency that cannot be relied on.

Intimate friends of General Halleck in St. Louis expect him to return to the West in a short time.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14. In the First District, Samuel Randall, Democrat, is elected by 1500 or 1600 majority; Second District, Chas. O'Neil, Union; Third District, Leonard Myers, Union; Fourth District, Wm. D. Kelly, Union, probably.

Stiles is elected to Congress in the Sixth District. Philip Johnson, Democrat, is re-elected in the Eleventh

